FROM ICELAND TO UTAH.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF AN ICELANDIC TRAV-ELLER-HOW SIMPLE AND CONFIDING PROPER ARE BETRAYED TO RUIN BY EMISSARIES OF THE SALT LAKE AROMINATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It will probably surprise the majority of Americans to learn that the net set by the Mormon "Bishops" to catch poer ignorant women has been laid completely over Iceland, and the haul in the Ultima Thule has not been fruitless. In the first year of my travels in that island I became aware of the monstrous lies that were being told by the Bishops," and their insidious manners by which they were fast making converts, and were robbing husbands of their wives and fathers of their daughters, among those simule-hearted, innocent, religious and moral people-people without one vestige of ill will toward their fellow men; a nation living in their own peculiar domestic life, which, while not quite in accord with our ideas, is still harmless; in it, well-intentioned and really at heart moral people. The Mormons have taken advantage of some of the folbles of the Icelanders, and have been for some years taking converts to Utah. Never before had I seen Mormonism put before me in such a disgusting light. I had come to Iceland for geological research, and also to examine some of the moustrosities of the Icelanders' physical world. But I soon found myself interested in the revolting moral teachings taught them by men from my own country; men, practising under the guise of religion, under my own Government, allowed by that Government to stretch their net to all parts of the world, and augment their forces so as to enable them to practise habits and vices in which unmanly men and unwomanly women degrade themselves to the level of beasts, and know no restraints of law, decency and religion in the gratification of their passions. I was unable, the first year I was there, to have

much influence against the insidious and sneaking work of the Mormon "Bishops" just arrived from Utah. Not having any specific knowledge of the Mormon religion, I was powerless to do much-I being then a stranger-against their quondam countrymen, who, having been elected "Bishops," the very mention of which name was enough to make the simple Icelander take off his fur cap, had come back for converts. They were well rewarded last year, taking forty young girls, happy in their pure Lutheran religion, innocent and ignorant of where they were going, and thinking that they were performing a religious duty, revealed to them by the knowledge of a superior people, which they were wont to hear of in their old Sagas. Upon my return to America for the winter I determined to make myself fully prepared to show the Icelanders the wrong that was being done to them by these Dishops." I desired to show them, upon my return the following summer, in a positive way, what the religion of Joseph Smith was. I had this one fact staring me in the face: "If it is the revolting and disgusting affair you make it, why does the American Government permit it upon its soil f" But I am happy to say that with the help of good Governor Finsen, and that prince of Icelanders, Geir Zoega, I was partially successful in my efforts, and received the hearty thanks of the Government at a Parliamentary dinner. In spite of their assidulty and renewed efforts, the Mormons only took nine girls this year as against the forty last year. One "Bishop" did not return as dirty this year as he came, in consequence of a ducking in a glacial stream one day when I found him using too forcible arguments with the wife of the good Boer of Hals. For it is a fact that the husbands let their wives go, under the impression that it is their duty, and both wife and husband tearfully part, bemoaning

Having to put into the Westman Islands-on the south coast-on account of the ice, I was petitioned by a former islander to be allowed to go to Reykjavik with his family, no other means occurring, he said, for some weeks. He came aboard with five very pretty and tresh-looking girls, which of course excited my suspicions. When he told me they were his daughters, I was not surprised, know-Ing as I did the peculiar domestic relations of the ople. From this it must not be surmised that the lcelanders are indiscriminately immoral, and totally oblivious of any marriage laws. They are more strict and pay more regard to their morals than some larger civilized countries. For remember, Iceland was settled by the pith and backbone of that stordy and noble race of people, the Norsemen; not populated, as some countries have been, by the dregs of a once-redundant population. The tion is so scarce and sparsely settled that formal marriage is not always an easy thing especially in the winter. The fact of a dozen people of both sexes inhabiting one room through the long winter night accounts for the illegitimacy in Iceland. But these births are not looked upon by the natives as illegitimate, but are regarded the same as if the marriage vows had been performed over the parents; and they treat the mother and phile as such. I must confess, though, that some of the feelanders have children in various parts of the island, but treat them all alike. So it will be seen that the loclander has a predilection for polygamous habits; yet being a sibeare and true Christian in other respects. When one theroughly understands them and has lived with them, he can almost forgive this foible of theirs, which is entirely due to their demestic life and the nomadic life of the men, who are sometimes several months away from their own huts. But to return to our Mermon "Bishop," I soon found out who he was, and had hard work to restrain myself from pitching him overboard. Three years ago he had been pathicly whoped and outractised from the island. This spring he had come back, a "Servant of God." He had been created a Mormon "Bishop," and sent out to get victims. His sneaking conduct, cowering looks and fawming manner, when he found out that I was an American, were so disgusting that I sent him to the forecastle, and told him not to show his face until I landed him. the natives as illegitimate, but are regarded the

landed him.

I now made a solemn resolve to expose to the matives the nest of vice that was hidden in the Mormea religion, and to expose even the details of all its horrors and polintion. In other words, I would stand as a man in the highway, tearing away the bandage of this pleer, exposing to the passers-by its puralent dischafges. Upon asking his companions, the young girls if they show who he was, they answered in the affirmative; but added that his oftenees had been forgiven by the Apostles of Christ, and he had been targht a new and true religion which had been sent to that rich and large country where all men were of the same religion, i. e., Mormonism. Those rich and handsome Englishmen—all foreigners are Englishmen to the Icelander—that visat the Geyers were going to marry them as soon as they had been taught "the only good and true religion." In fact, by this kind of lies, these simple girls, pare and innocent of the fromoralities of the world, with the most primitive ideas, were being stolen from their poor parents, who made this sacritice at the command of the "Bishop," and did it as a religious duty revealed to them by a higher authority. Upon telling them the wrong that was being neaped upon them, they would not believe me, and burst into such a fit or crying that I concluded that exploring was a mere bazztelle compared with missionary work. I landed the "Bishop" as I promised at Reykjavik; but had the satisfaction of restoring three of the girls to their parents, and placing the prospect of a happy hite before them.

A word about how these "Bishops" get their victims, and one incident to show how far this "twin Jerims." inded him.
I now made a solemn resolve to expose to the

appy life before them.

A word about how these "Bishops" get their victims, and one middent to show how far this "twin rein" has gained foothold in lecland, and I think I shall have said enough. The "Bishops" arrive in the spring and immediative natives in the interior. They go through the country getting up an enthusiasm and sent they carry of their victims, and the tears of father, hasband and sons, who all like modern Decurses, they early the tear the country getting up an enthusiasm and an had stopped to camp for the modern Decurses. And stopped to camp for the might, about a mind stopped to camp for the might, and was preparing to get some photographs, when up rode the good old farmer of Sturnvellir, at whose hut I had stayed for a week last year. I saw that something was troubling him and the tears of his troubles. Two of his daughters had list year gone to Unit, their eyes had been opened and their latth descroyed. Their life was one of misery, degradation and torture. He showed in their latter, the last one saying that his youngest danguler was dying, decramably from a broken heart. Tearful and more trending messages were seen to their little brother fish, and after oeging help to return, esking the good old priest of Sturnvellir, at the stage of the proposition of the carry premiums paid by and for American ships of the return of the proposition of t by life before them. word about how these "Bishops" get their vic-

and was dismounting, when I saw the farmer's wife starting off with my friend the "Bushop"; the poor farmer stood there in his door crying like a baby. I spoke to him, when he brightened up and pointed to his wife and the "Bishop" now some way down the path. I made him jump into one of my men's saddles, and we started after his wife. After entreating her to go back, and telling her that I would take her to Reykjavik the next day if she insisted upon going, she returned with her now happy husband. I was now with the "Bishop," who understood good American oaths, and he got them. I then compelled him to ride about a mile to a large glacial stream, and drove him into it about one hundred yards from shore, when I pulled him off his pony and dropped him into about four feet of freezing water, and then rode on and in a few days gave his pony to the proper authorities. How the "Bishop" got back I never learned, but the farmer's wife sever saw him again. When I looked back at him, his face were that look of half smile, half pain, as if he had been eating of the veritable Herbu Sardonica. William Lee Howard.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1882.

VIVISECTION AND HUMANITY. A CLAIM THAT THE RUSULTS ACHIEVED MORE THAN BALANCE THE SACRIFICES MADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The public as well as the medical profession have much reason to thank THE TRIBUNE for its able and practical editorial on vaccination, published in THE SEMI-WEEKLY of January 27, ult., especially at the present time when smallpox is epidemic throughout the several States of the Union, and when men like Mr. Bergh, whose heart is well said to be bigger than his head, are publishing to the world their groundless antivaccination theories, and their opposition to experiments on supernumerary cars and dogs for the acquisition of medical and surgical information. How people like Mr. Bergh can feel so keenly for animals otherwise useless, and thus seek to withhold from mankind the benefits they may afford for the advancement of knowledge in the removal and prevention of disease, I cannot understand. The London Speciator seems to be exercised with this discriminating pity for supernumerary animals, and gives notice of the recent publication of a work against vivisection, by M. Scholl. THE TRIBUNE of the above date also publishes this notice and comments from The Spectator, pretacing the article with the words: "Have Pity." Now, the feeling excited in me by reading these notes and comments taken from The Speciator, was not pity for the animals referred to, but pity and indignation towards these who thus misrepresent the labors and ef-forts of a class of investigators, than whom, as a rule, none are more humane, self-sacrificing, and devoted to the good of mankind. Judging from these extracts, the book appears to consist mostly of bygone. puerile, scandalous and hearsay stories, implying that the leading anatomists, physiologists and pathologists of Europe, both dend and living, are guilty of the most incredible

both dend and rvinis, are guild of the liberal tollies and cruelities.

Let us consider some of the remarkable quotations from this "heartrending book," the first experiments noticed being classed as "useless and cruel," thus:
"Notably there are the cruel and useless experiments on poisons-Dr. Bennet's 619 trials on dogs and rabbits." Dr. Bennett showed by these experiments, among other things, that calemel did not net on the liver, as formerly supposed; which, in checking the too free use of mercury, was cheap at the cost of all the dogs' lives in London "Dr. Payver's 280 experiments on the effects of serpent's poison on cats and dogs," are next mentioned. Dr. Fayver (Sir Joseph Fayver) and Dr. Branton experimented with snake-poisons, wishing to find an autidote, as many people and useful animals are destroyed thereby annually in British India. They found that the permanganate of potassa solution will neutralize the pois when mixed directly with it before absorption, M. De Laserda has since found that it perfectly neutralizes the active venem of the species Folloops in a few minutes after being tojected in the vicinity of the bite. De-laroche, Berger and Bernard (not St. Bernard) are charged with rossting dogs alive because they wished to test the effects of different degrees of heat upon them. Philosophers have exposed their own persons to similar tests, but it should be remembered by *The Spec*tator and M. Scholl that the Church has been the only agency which actually rousted its subjects alive, and that the spread of Islam has cost the viviscetion of mildons of human beings by the sword. Further, the book says: "Beclard praises Bernard for a most ingenious edure in removing altogether the spinal nerve from ing animal, by selzing if through a hole cut in the and pulling if out by the roots." The statement sy that it was never made by a professional man, for e is in the body no nerve called the spinal nerve, and

tention of young people, especially to some common facts. There is an increase of heart trouble, as there always would be in feverish and burried lives. Many lives are intense enough to strain the whole human sys tem, and increase and hurry the circulation and finally weaken it. A prominent English physician has written men, boys who are not fully developed, strain their young muscles, hurry their breatbing and circulation, whether by athletic games or rowing. Of those who consulted him, he found hardly one who had a sound heart. The seart had been overworked, had been com-pelled to pump the blood faster than it could sear, and its power as a heart was impaired for life. It was older than the rest of the body. All excessive muscular exertion makes mischief with young people, before the frame is hardened and compacted by time. The effects may not appear at once, but will remain in the fact of growing use of what are called nervines or stimulants, will increase the tendency to heart trouble. Harried circulation makes the heart work the harder and wears out the poor pump earlier. Aside from the medicines,

which, when taken habitually are no more medicines cance those are understood to be only remedial measures for disease), the growing use of tobecoe is a serious of the first the growing use of tobecoe is a serious of the first the growing the first the serious of the first the first the first the first the first the first that the first the first the whole nervous system. In this weakness the heart shares and many a weak and trembling heart, which finally slops for very wearness, owes its weakness to this powerful and deadly hervine. It does not kill at sight, but none the less, it does harm. A monkey will eat tobacco with imposity, but it does not follow that homan beings will bear it. And even men are careful about the juice or oil. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," may apply to physical no less than to moral well-being.

new aquednet and more storage capacity, there are few tax-payers that would refuse to size it, for they know the necessity for it.

New-York, Feb., 15, 1882.

THE MURDER TRIAL OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: What kind of murder trials are we to have hereafter in this country t In the general expressions of the press upon the outcome of the Guiteau case there appears little to warranta continuance of the stern and decoreus nucle of conducting those hitherte schemn tests of law and evidence. Satisfaction with the verdict of these twelve sensible men seems to have lost its way and gone to glorifying Judge Cox as the producer of that verdict, and for having shut all openings for a new trial by his unprecedented conduct during the one just closed. That is to say: from this time on, an undoubted murderer shall not only have a fair trial, but he shall be free to insuits witnesses and counsel foully and continually, to threaten the jury, to prelong the trial, to shock every sense of picty, morality and common decency, at his own insafiable will. The fear that to rehove the prisoner from the group after the common that he was the from the room, after due warning, might have given cause for a retrial, must rest upon the supposition that his legal right to be present at the trial includes his right to prevent the trial from proceeding, and to abuse his privilege by outrages never tolerated in a person not on trial. And with all this present popular gratification that Judge Cox's unlimited license to the prisoner gives the defence no ground for successful appeal, the inference goes that the full bench (with whose ladge a black or a like the full bench (with whose ladge a black or a like the full bench (with whose ladge a black or a like the full bench (with whose ladge).

to the prisoner gives the defence no ground for successful appeal, the inference goes that the full bench (with whose judge, as his as-ociates, Judge Cox is reported to have conferred in regard to his conduct of this cesse) would be especially and singularly tender in considering the claims of a vile, discussing dustard who has murdered the chief magistrate of the Nation.

"Oh, but this was an extraordinary case; a wonderfully peculiar case," is what we hear on all sides. "It is unlikely there will ever be another such in our time," and so on. Why is it unlikely? Who made it an extraordinary case? Who, but the prisoner? What is to prevent any other clear wited, default murderer from making his trial as extraordinary as he pleases, only to prolong it unil one of many impending con ingencies may occur to terminate the trial without his conviction—for instance, till a juror becomes disabled or dies? Here is all that is extraordinary about it: This perticular murderer slew the President, and there is not converted to the set of the set in a United States Court at the Nation's Capital, than if he had slain an ordinary citizen there or anywhere clse! It is not much short of saying to all accused wretches who go about with murder brooding in their hearts, ready to take a human life anywhere, unprovoked, as we often read of the bend of the Nation, and glory in a trial as long as you please to make it, with such freedom to outrage all Christendom as by any other means no mortal dire attempt or could pessibly achieve.

But those who still think that a common murderer is just as good before the law as a murderer of a President are wait ing to see what our courts can do about it, if from this time the common nurderers at the bar think the sume way, and determine to act it out.

Waterlown, X. F., Feb. 18, 1882, ALFIA CHILD.**

LHFE-SAVING NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

LIFE-SAVING NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I see you are hammering at the Fire Commissioners to provide better means for saving life at fires. Perhaps you are not aware that they have no lawful authority to spend one dollar for this purpose, nor s there anything in the law imposing upon firemen the duty of saving life at fires. Yet it has always been assumed by them as their first duty and they have per-formed it heroically and at the cost of many of their lives, But as a pain matter of fact, the American people care more for property than life, and all legislation has been directed to saving property. The Fire Commissioners have no authority to buy any kind of a fire-escape, to organize a fire-saving corps, or to expend one dollar for itie-saving purposes. It might be well to stir up our legislators on the subject, and give the Council sioners a rest. New-York, Feb., 15, 1882.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN GONE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: I have just attended the funeral at the Congregational Church of the village of one of the old residents, known to be between 109 and 110 years of age. He came to this county from Canada when this county was a wilderness and settled about 6 miles from county was a wilderness and settled about 6 intest from this village. He was a French Canadian and could speak no English. He was fiving with his sen, Mitchel Ferbear, a farmer, and on Salurday complained of a pain in his smouder, and told his couldren be was going to the Aforra few hours he sank into unconsciousness and passed away. He has a sen now living 90 years old. Some think he was much older than 110 years.

MARGES W. SMITH.

Shelvy, Mich., Feb. 13, 1882.

A CROCODILE'S STRENGTH.

believing animal, by selecting it through a note cut in the back and pulling it out to the result in the back and pull the result in the back in or person and the result in the back in or person and the result in the back in the back in or made to remove the spind instruct. If the back in the back in the provision is a proper and the provision of the control of the dimension of

THE FALSE BUT BEGUILING SATSUMA.

From Professor E. Morse's Lecture before the Lowell Insti-

From Professor E. Morse's Lecture before the Lowell Insulbute.

Satsuma ware (which is not held in any special
estimation in Japan) is of four kinds, the gray
painted, the gray inhaid, the brown and the light
estored or yellow. If we may believe the Japanese
is themselves, who surely ought to know, yellow clay
was not discovered until the present century, and
there is no ancient Satsuma pattery dealers in this
country to the contrary notwithstanding. All
articles of real Satsuma are small, and have no
stamp upon them; and plates with heavy rims, caps
with handles and saucers, and pitchers, have absolately on eristence as genuine Japanese pottery.
Two rare of: articles of genuine Satsuma ware,
which I obtained with great trouble and expense,
were made sixty-five yells ago.

The large articles sold as ancient Satsuma are
from two to four years old, are principally manufactured in Tokto, and are imbed with charceal
dust to give them an appearance of age. I have sayself stood beside an agent of an American firm
which deals in "Satsuma" ware, and heard him
give an order for a great quantity of this "anclient" pottery, directing the designs and telling
the maker to put on picuty of decorations, no matter
what. These large pieces are regarded by the Japanese as abominable paraphrases, and a name is appiled to them which signifies that they are made
solely to be experted. They are for the most part
not Satsuma at all, but Awata, and the decoration
is performed by children and cheap worknen of all
kinds. I know that I am breaking many hearts in
this audience, and I am serry for it; but I must
speak to save other hearts from being broken.

EGY INVENTORIS.

BOY INVENTORS.

From The Manchester Times.

Some of the most important inventions have been the work of mere boys. The invention of the valve the work of mere boys. The invention of the valve motion to the steam engine was made by a boy. Watt left the engine in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that he had no way to open or close the valves except by means of levers operated by the hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy was inred to work these valve levers. Although this was not hard work, yet it required his constant attention. As he was working these levers he saw that parts of the engine in over in the right direction, and at the exact time that he had to open or close the valves. He procured a strong cord and imide one end fast to the proper part of the engine, and the other end to the valve lever; and the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move off with perfect regularity of motion.

tion.

A short time after the foreman came around and found the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he soon saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantages of so great an invention. Mr. Watt ther carried out the boy's inventive genius in a practical form, and made the steamengine a perfect automatic-working machine.

Policeman to group of small boys: "Come now, move on! There's nothing the matter here." Sar-castic boy: "Of course there isn't. If there was you wouldn't be here."

Mr. Miln says his church is to be the church of the future, and then he tells us in the same breath that there is no future. What is he giving us!—[Boston Tran-

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE FEBRUARY 18, 1882. THE GENERAL LIST.

| Actual Sales. | Closing | Share

1		Actual Sales.				Bids.		Shares
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١	Alton & T. H. nrf. B. Air L. pref	68	68	68	03	67	69 70	100
I	Codar Palis	15	16	15 90%	16 9119	16%	914	6,420
1	Cent. Pac. C. St. L. & N.O.	91	91%	3,000	100	91 74 51	79 51 kg	750
1	Lan. South		51	50%		178	80	1 22
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1	D & Blo G E. T. Va. & G.	137g 227d	13%	1379	1379	1339	224	300
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1	Louis & Nash.	86	864	86	56 N	704	85%	5,400
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1	Pac. Mall	42%	435	41.9	43	427	43	1,017
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1	New Cent Coal	44.	**	**	**	18	19	
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	Quicksil'r pref. Robinson	60	0.0			2040	-2777	300
1	Robinson Standard Min Sutro Tunnel	10%	16%	1614	16%	105	17	200
1	Total sales for the day							

"61 seller 60 days. GOVERNMENTS. BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

| 10,000, | 105 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by Jour H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Wathet, | Reported by Jolis R. 144 | Record of the Care of S. New | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |

The transactions in stocks to-day amounted only to 233,995 shares. Three stocks contributed to the total business 78,610 shares-Denver and Rio Grande 27,440 shares, Central of New-Jersey 26 140 shares and Western Union 25,030 shares. It was those three stocks that gave to the whole market whatever of character it possessed. The action of the New-Jersey Legislature in a therizing any railroad in that State to issue stock for the retirement of its bonds had encouraged the accumulation of considerable "short" interest in Central New-Jersey stock. Hence a persistent buying of that stock was cer ain to bring in the support of the "bears." stock opened at 92% 92% and rose to 95% 2954. The "short" interest in Denver and Rio Grande also had assumed unusual proportions so that that stock offered a favorable field in which bears might be frightened into covering. The price of it, however, only advanced from 611s to 651s. Western Union was freely sold from 80 down to 7912, and as freely bought from 79 up to 7934. There was a large covering of "shorts" in three stocks named, as there was a moderate buying for the same account all over the list; but aside from the three stocks the dealings reflect little more than the tradings back and forth of the Board-room speculators. The poor bank statement was without effect upon prices, unless the advance that followed its publication may be credited to it. The market SAN BRUNG COPPER COMPANY. closed dull, but feverish and unsettled. Government bonds were dull, but prices were

firm, and the bids for the continued 6s were advanced 18 per cent. Annexed are the closing quotations:

| Gold and the control of the contro In State bonds little was done outside of the deal-

ings in Tennessee 6s, which at one time were strong up to 56, and later were weak at 53@5319-the latter on a sensational dispatch from Nashville that the Court refused to modify its decision. Alabama, class A, sold at 814, and Missouri 6s, asylum, at 11214. There were no transactions in city bank

Railroad bonds were very dull and their price were irregular, but for some of the issues that lately have suffered the greatest declines there were good recoveries. Erie second cousols closed off 1s at 984. Mi souri seconds were 38 higher at 673s, and general mortgages were steady at 80. Boston, Hartford and Eric firsts rose from 5614 to 5714 70 56%, C., C. and I. C. incomes were 4 off at 57, and

Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, were 12 lower at 8012; Canada Southern firsts were steady at 94, St. Louis and Iron Mountain seconds were 12 lower at 107, and firsts, Cairo and Fulton division, steady at 107. Ohio Central firsts were 1 per cent higher at 9612, and the incomes rose from 38 to 39. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia incomes were off 14 at 5434, and consols were 4 higher at 774. Louisville and Nashville general mortgages were up 112 to 99. The Missouri Pacific issues were 14 20 12 weaker. Wabash general Pacific issues were $^4\pi^{42}$ weaker. Wathing general mortgages rose 24 2 to 85. Deaver and Rio Grande consols were 4 s lower at 102^{3} 4, and Kansas Pacific consols were steady at 102^{3} 5. Texas and Pacific incomes were I are cont higher at 65^{1} 5, and firsts of Rio Grande division rose from 80^{6} 8 to $82^{2}81^{5}$ 5.

Kie Grande division rose from 80% to 822881%.

The bank statement to-day, as was expected, shows a large decline in the reserves, amounting to \$4,170,000, but a decrease in deposits of \$4,764,200 reduces the loss in the surplus reserve to \$2,978,950. The statement shows a remaining surplus reserve of \$1,072,225, but as the statement is made on declining averages it is probable that the actual condition is below rather than above the rule of 25 per cent. The following are the totals of the statement, and the changes from last week: the statement, and the changes from last week:

Surplus 1,072,225 hec. 2,573,350. The Sub-Treasury to-day gained \$646,384 on balance, made up by gains of \$620,047 coin and \$26,337 currency. The call loan money market remains easy, and the bulk of to-day's business was done at 5\tilde{a} + per cent and later at 3 per cent. These rates, however, are not a true reflex of the money market outside of the stock Exchange. The Clearing House statement to-day is as follows: Exmarket outside of the Stock Exchange. The Clearing House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$155,722,302; balances, \$4,880,958. For the week-Exchanges, \$880,972,800; balances, \$29,842,444. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury covered: Receipts, \$1,376,626; payments, \$729,942; currency balance, \$4,605,975; coin balance, \$82,009,002.

ance, \$82,009,002.

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation. \$370,629,700; bonds deposited during the week, \$1,187,300; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$1,525,800. National bank currency outstanding: Currency notes, \$361,103,104; gold notes, \$933,949. he customs receipts at Washington to-day amounted to \$1,237,840; and internal revenue receipts to \$367,673. The Treasurer received \$554,000 in National bank notes for redemption; the total of such receipts for the week, compared with the same week of 1881, being as follows:

 New York
 \$380,000
 \$44,000

 Boston
 177,000
 2,5,000

 Philadelphia
 464,000
 839,000
 464,000\$1,026,000 £1,630,000

In London British consols were weaker and declined 4s per cent to 100 1-16 for money and 100 4s for the account, showing a difference for money and 100 4s 115-5, the other issues being quo ed "quiet and steady." American railways generally were higher, and Illinois Central ways generally were higher, and Illinois Central ways generally were higher, and Illinois Central way gamed £37,000 onlino on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents advanced to \$25.26 tranes to the £. A Bertin dispatch's axes that the Imperial Bank of the french 3 per cents advanced to \$25.26 tranes to the £. A Bertin dispatch's axes that the Imperial Bank of the french 3 per cents advanced to \$25.26 tranes to the £. A Bertin dispatch's axes that the Imperial Bank of the first Mortgage Bondholders of the french and the first Mortgage Bondholders of the first Mortgage Bondholder

Wheat, bush. 92,500 Corn. bush 20,475 Gats, bush 6,800 Bye, bush 1,768 Barrey, bush 7,700 Total bush 50,233 21,563 20,700 58,450

The following were the receipts and singulants at and from Chicage and Milwaukes to-day: Shipments. | Chicage, | Milw kee, | Chicage, | 12,051 | 12,053 | 12,254 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,055 | 12,

Total bush., 182,543 127,845 200,445 Total bush.. 182,543 127,845 203,440 10,036
The following shows the exports texclusive of special from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending February 14 and since the leginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of previous years:

1859, 1891, 1892, 1892, 1892, 1893, 189

Tetal since Jan. 1 \$40,377,040 \$47,586,282 \$40,670,121 Tetal stace Jan 1 ... \$40,377,040 \$47,550,282 \$40,670,121 The following shows the im orts of general merchand is and dry goods at the Pors of New-York for the week ending February IS, and since the beaming of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of previous years:

| Porthowner: | 1885 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886

Total for the week, \$9,273, 00 \$8,820,980 \$9,547,90 Previously reported... 52,498,929 42,472,483 59,735,813 Tetal since Jan. 1. \$62,771,020 \$51,293,383 \$65,283,710 The following are the dry goods imports included in the above:

In the above:

For the Week: 1880 1881, 1882,
Entered the port., \$2.868,726 \$2.056,963 \$2.970,536
Thrown on market., \$2.917,569 3,650,915 \$3,170,476
Since Jan. 1
Entered at the port., 19,442,960 17,647,985 21,167,295
Tarown on market., 10,779,368 18,874,637 21,964,041 The exports of specie for the week ending February 18 and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of previous

 years:
 1890
 1881
 1882

 For the week
 \$161,970
 \$105,835
 \$1,328,158

 Previously reported
 1,010,032
 1,320,005
 5,750,047
 Total since Jan. 1 ... \$1,202,602 \$1,735,530 \$7,083,175 The imports of specie for the week cading Febru-ary 18 and since the beginning of the year, as com-pared with the corresponding periods of previous

 Years:
 1880.
 1881.
 1882.

 For the week
 \$34,436
 \$314,432
 \$27,129

 Previously reported.
 12,36,272
 4,905,404
 485,132
 Total since Jan. 1.... \$1,293,708 \$5,219,836 \$510,261

EUROPEAN PINANCIAL MARKETS.

EUROPEAN PINANCIAL MARKETS

LONDON, Feb. 18-12:10 p. m.—U 8 bonds, four and a half
per cents, 115-9; Atlante and Great Western first mortgage
tinstees' certificates, 40%, do, second, 15-9; Hinnes Central,
157; Pennavivania Central, 62%, New-York, Ontario and
Western, 75-%; Mitwankor and St. Faul common, 10%,
Losdon, Feb. 18--5-90 p. m., Consois, 10034; for morey,
and 10034 for the account, Atlante and Great Western first
mortgat Trustees' certificates, 45-%; Fris, 404; New-York,
Central, 134, Hinnes Central, 135-%; Pennayivania Central,
15-4, Gooding, 51-9; New-York, Ontario and Western, 25-%;
LOSDON, Fob. 18.—1:30 p. m.—The amount of boutlon gons
into the Isant of England on balance to-days; 237,000.
LOSDON, Fob. 18.—5:30 p. m.—Fre amount of boutlon gons
into the Isant of England on balance to-days; 237,000.
PARIS, Fob. 18.—5:30 p. m.—Exchange on Leaden 25 frances
26 centimes for checks.
Featly, Fob. 18.—5:30 p. m.—Exchange on Leaden 25 frances
18 continues for checks.
Featly, Fob. 18.—5:30 p. m.—Exchange on Leaden 25 frances
18 continues for checks.
Featly, Fob. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of
Germany shows an increase in specie of 8,082,000 marks since
last report.

Germany shows an increase in specie of species, the same and last report.

LOSHON, Feb. 18.—The Leonomist of this week says: "The rate of discount for familibility sixty cave to three months, in 4 's per cent, and for trade folls, 60 days to 3 months, 54 to 55 per cent. On the stock Exchange, most of the Governmen and railroad securities a tyanged in the week. American railroads, however, were suppressed, rescent occur ences regarding freading, 'st Louis and san Francisco, and commission (Chicage and Inclama Contral and other concerns, impressing the public bore more with one with the idea that such property is wholly at the mercy of the railroad sings of the United States. The chief feature is a fail of 7 in Warsash preference, and of 4 in ordinary; configuration and Nassastria are 8 ower, Leever and life Granics, of the one of Santon and Sassastria are 8 ower, Leever and life Granics, of the one of Mississipol ordinary and preferred, 4 and 5 respectively, and Contrait Facine, 1's."

filming.

A LL Mining Stocks and Unlisted Securities EQUIDATE AND SOLD BY UNDERWOOD & PROPILINGHAM, 63 Breadway, Members S. Y. Mining Stock Exchange.

CLARK & BOTTWELL, No. 2 Nassan-st., corner of Wall, New-York,

PROMOTERS and MANAGERS OF MINING ENTER-

HITE GOLD QUARTZ COMPANY.

MENLO GOLD QUARTZ COMPANY.

SATEMO GOLD QUARTZ COMPANY.

STARR-GROVE SILVER MINING COMPANY.

STORMONT SILVER MINING COMPANY.

SHEEF Reef, Utah. EAGLE SHAVER MINING COMPANY. Lowis, Nevada. Mexico

INYO CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

MIDDE and Mill, INFO COMPANY, CALL CAPITAL, #500.000, FAR, VALUE, #5.

OFFICE, No. 58 BIDSADWAY, N. Y.

OFFICE, No. 58 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OFFICE HEN SILVER MINING CO.

S WALL-SI, NEW-YORK, I ed. 9, 1882.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of
the from silver Mining company, for the purpose of
electing trustees to serve for the chaning year and for the
transaction of such other business as naw come before the
meeting, will be held at the once of the company, result 15,
No. 5 Wall-Si, New-York, on Wednesday, March 1, 1882, at
12 Oclock in, Transfer books will close February 24 and reopen March 2.

Minin .

THE CHEYENNE CON, MINING CO.

Located in the Black Hills, B. T.
CAPITAL, STOCK, \$300,000. PAR VALUE, \$1.
COL. G. M. TOTT: N. Prest. R. MCNAUGHT, Sec. and Treas.
OFFICE, NO. 55 BROADWAY. THE MINING RECORD, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

10c, per coley. Sample cotics sent free. St yearly, GANKING AND STOCK DEPARTMENT.
Whiling Stock's bought and sold at lovest rates of commission Advances made and dividends cashed.

A. R. CHISOLM & CO. THE NORTH STATE MINING COMPANY

IS AN IRON AND COPPER COMPANY. organized under special charter from the State of North Carolina, and has a capital stock of 400,000 SHARES

of par value of \$25 each.

This company own valuable copper mines and deposits of magnetic from ore in Asho County, North Carstina. The Copper mines fully complete with improved machinery. The average ore now being extracted runs 20 per cout copper and account or the average of the county. The estimated value of ore in shelf and sverage ore now being careful and white of ore in she is and on the dump is over \$2.90,000. The deceasits of magnetic ray ore are presideally inexhaustible, the veins vary from four to sixteen feet wide o. the aurface, and their elevation above the level of the water courses varies from 200 to 400 teet. The ore is a pure magnetite free from authour, phosphorous and triands acid, and will average sixty per cent metallic from The construction of ameliang farmaces at the copper mine will emable the company to pay divisions.

Full information can be obtained at the branch office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are warned against purchasing Certificate
No. 33 for 1,000 share; of the capital stock of the INYO
CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.
The same is the property of the undersigned, and has been
improperly diversed from his possession. No person is anthorized to make side thereof. Transacr of said certificate
has been stopped at the said company's office.

GEORGE M. PINNEY.

financial.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Wallst, N. Y.

THE MARIFOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSALPONIA, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1882.

AN assessment of Five Dollars on each share of the Preferred and common stock is now due and pay.

A N assessment of Five Dollars on each share
A of the Preferred and common stock is now due and payaide on or before March b, 1882, when it will be delinquent,
and a Stock dividend of Thirty per cent has been declared
free from present assessment upon the stock apon which all
assessments shall have been aid in cash, or shall not be ceimquent. The provious assessment of twenty-five ceats per
shale and stock dividend of ten per cent are to be credited on
this assessment, and four dollars and seventy-five cents per
shale is to be deposited with the Farners' Loan and Trias
Company to pay off the Donohne indigment.
Circulars and report with particulars may be had on application on and after the 25th inst. ROBERT CRANFORD,
Assistant Secretary. OFFICE OF THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPASY,

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING of the stock A T THE SPECIAL MEETING of the stockA holders held this day, it was resolved to increase the
capital stock \$4.023,6.0, being 25 per cent of the entire capital stock of add company at this date.
Stockholders of record on February 18, 1832, will have the
option until March 1, 1882, to subscribe for such stock at parton extent out exceeding one-fourth of their holdings.
Figure 18, 1882, and 50 per cent on or before May 8, 1882.
Full hald exciticates of stock will be issued for each payment,
excitant agreement subscription and all information relating
thereto may be obtained at
FARMERS 10,30 N AND TRUST CO., New-York.
NEW-ENGLAND TRUST CO., Reston.
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, Chicago.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER.
Secretary.

DEBT of the United States, Trade in Coin,

Ougst and soil. F. R. REWITT, M. Exchange place

NOTICE to First Mortgage Bondholders of
Indianapolis and Vincennes Rail on d Company.
A moving of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Indivad Company will be held at the
Windsor Hotel, in the Gay of New York, on the 2-th day of
Polymary, 18-2, at 1 of clock a m., for the purpose of appoint
ing new Trustees, as provided in said mortgage, to succeed
the griginal trustees, one of whom is deceased and the other
has reagned. By order of the Board of Directors.

Secretary of Indianapolis and Vincennes R. R. Co.
Pittsking, Jun. 17, 18-2.

NOT CE.—The annual election of Directors of the "Midas Petrolam and Improvement Company of Pittsburg and New York," will be fined at the effice of the Com any, 143 Fourth ave., Pittsburg, on Wedness day, March 5, 1857, at 1 o'close p. m.

Fittsburg, Feb. 14, 1882.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTHE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1882

THE Mercantile Trust Company will issue

13.05

1.304

2.504

2.504

2.505

1.306

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the exchange since the cleans of the books will receive the divident of Pe per cent on the first preferred stock of the Manhattan Railway Company. WANTED-\$90,000 LOAN on unimproved 77 cits projecty, in one sum of in several smaller anounts on separate purce's from affected parties. Extraordizarty liberal at orney's ices allowed. Address "MUTUAL BEN-18FIT," 10x 10 'tribune Other.

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NO. 10 WALL-STREET. TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DE

Dividend Notices.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BAILBOAD CO. NOTICE.—A cash dividend of four per cent on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company loss been declared psychologous area to avoid March beet at the office of the company's agents, Messay Jesup Palon & Oc., New York, The transfer books will be

C. H. POSTER, freasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORPOLK AND WESTERN PARROAD CO.

NO. 37 AND 30 SOUTH TORROST.

PHILADELPHIA, F.b. 15, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors has this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDENCE OF THE Company out of the samines of the said company payable on and after the 15th day of March, 1882, to the shockholders as registered at 3 octors p. m. February 28, 1882.

ine shockholders of record in New-York will be paid as above at stackholders of record in New-York will be paid as above at be Union National Hank, No. 34 Walladt, New-York City, and be Union National Hank, No. 34 Walladt, New-York City, and to be knotders of record in Philadelphia will be paid athie of the knotders of the Pressurer in this city. The transfer books will be lossed from March 1 until March 3, both Inclusive.

[6] R. W. ARM Es, Secretary.

OPPICE OF THE SOCORDO MILL NG AND MINING COMPANY, HOOM 32, DEEXE, RUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1882. THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE PEE CENT about its capital stock out of January net carrings, said dividend payable on and after February 16.

C. F. MACKENZIE, Tressurer.

C. P. MACKENZIE, Treasurer.

C. P. MACKENZIE, Treasurer.

C. P. MACKENZIE, Treasurer.

24 AND 35 THOMAS-SI, New-York, Fob. 15, 1882.5

THE Board of Directors of this company of the Board of Directors of this company of the say declared a monthly dividend (No. 9) of \$25,000 payable to stockholders of record at the office of the company of and after March 1, 1882. Transfer books will close February 27 and reopen March 2. An extra dividend of \$25,000 has also been declared, payable March 13 and reopen March 16, 1882, for which the transfer books will close March 13 and reopen March 16, 1882.

L. ZEUKENBORF, See, and Treas.

MOENING STAR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,

NO. 33 WALLET, NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1882,

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company has declared a DIVIDEND (No. 3) of TWO AND ONE-HALE PER UENT on the Capital Stock, payable 23d st., N. Y.

The transfer books will be closed on McHarg, No. 33 wall-

THE ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. 18 Wallest. New York, of the Stockholders of The Robinson Consolidated Mining Company for the election of trustees will chose will chook of the stockholders of the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company for the election of trustees will be held at the office of the company, and be opened at 10 a, m, March 2, 1882, at 12 o'clock. Transfer books will chook at 5 p, m, on Friday, February 24, and be opened at 10 a, m, March 2, 1882, at 12 o'clock. Transfer books will chook at 5 p, m, on Friday, February 24, and be opened at 10 a, m, March 2, 1882, at 12 o'clock. The Exception of trustees will be held at the office of the company, and be opened at 10 a, m, March 2, 1882, at 12 o'clock. Transfer books will chook at 5 p, m, on Friday, February 24, and be opened at 10 a, m, March 2, 1882, at 12 o'clock. The Exception of the capital stock of the company, and be opened at 10 a, m, March 2, 1882, at 12 o'clock. The Exception of the capital stock of the company is a this office. Transfer books will be elosed on the 18th and reopened on the 24th February. W. M. ADAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TORRITOR MILL AND MINING COMPANY. 1 482 WALSUT-ST., PHILLADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1882

20 D DIVIDEND.—The Exception of this company have this day declared the regular mouthly dividend of \$50,000—being a contract of the company. I be a this office of the company is a contract of the company. I be a contract of the company is a contract of the company is a contract of the company. I be a contract of the company is a contract of the company is a contract of the company. I be a contract of the company is a contract of the company is a contract of the company is a contract of the company. I be a contract of the company is a contract of the company is a contract of the company. I be a contract of the company is a contract of the company is a contract of the company is a contract of the contract of the company. I be a contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the company is a contract of the co